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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/612,518

Applicant(s)

LERTZMAN ET AL.

Examiner

MICHAEL H. GOLDMAN

Art Unit

3688

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 March 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-47 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 22-37 and 39-47 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 and 38 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-8508)
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This communication is a Final Office Action in response to communications received March 25, 2008. Claims 22-37 and 39-47 have been cancelled. Claims 1-3, 5-7, 9-12, 15-16, 18, 20, and 38 are amended. Therefore, claims 1-21 and 38 are pending and addressed below.

Response to Amendment

2. Amendments to claims 1-21 to correct U.S.C. 112 2nd rejections are accepted. Claims 1-21 and 38 are rejected as per non-final arguments and new art cited.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

4. Claims 1- 8, 10-13, 15-21, and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable in view of Sanchez et al. (20020174011) in view of Walker et al. (7251617) and Schwarz, JR. (6945453).

Claim 1 and 38: Sanchez et al. discloses a method and a *system* for collaborative affinity marketing including a processor, an aggregator, a participant and a merchant comprising:

*receiving by a collaborative affinity marketing system enrollment information from the plurality of aggregators, participant and merchant (see abstract lines 1-10 whereby the reward system for registering consumers as members of a membership reward program, examiner construes registering as inherently receiving information, examiner further construes company par; also see [0016], lines whereby the membership reward system includes at least one **consumer**, at least one **partner**, and a **host**, examiner construes each as a **member**, examiner further construes at least one host as **aggregator**, examiner further construes registration of **all members** inherent to invention, examiner further construes at least one host as including two or more hosts constituting a plurality of hosts (aggregators), also see [0052], lines 8-12 whereby the marketing and customer service module 43 manages multiple reward system features including **member registration**; also see [0077], lines 14-16 whereby a separate host marketing component 260 that communicates with members, a host or host web site and loyalty program partners, examiner construes at least one host as at least one processor/central entity);*

assigning a participant identification code to the participant (see [0055], lines 4-7 whereby in one embodiment membership forms may be distributed by local chapters or organizations, such as community groups, where a consumer wishes to register via a web site; also see [0055], lines 13-14 whereby consumer(s) enter membership profile information to generate a member profile {host database collects this information}; see [0055], line 18 whereby this profile information includes member card information; see [0055], lines 19-25 whereby the host stores the information in the member profile database, and validates the member card information...thereafter the member card information is forwarded along with a **corresponding member identifier**, examiner construes combination of member card and corresponding member identifier as assigning a participant identification code to the participant);

storing enrollment information of the plurality of aggregators, participant, and merchant (see FIG 2, item 52 **Member Profile Database** and [0016], lines 10-13, whereby **member** is defined to include at least one consumer/participant, one partner/merchant and a membership reward system host, examiner construes host as server storing enrollment information for aggregators; also see [0050], lines 9-10, whereby one or more databases effect storage of member, partner or host generated information);

providing the participant identification code to the merchant, when the participant initiates a purchase transaction by the merchant (see [0018], lines 1-4 whereby (consumer) completing a purchase from a partner/merchant, the consumer identifies themselves to a particular partner through the use of a membership tracking card; and

lines 8-9 whereby member's card may be swiped to obtain the consumer's member profile [from host], see [0055], lines 18-25 whereby receiving *this information [member card information]*, host stores the information in the member profile database and validates that the member card is valid. Thereafter the member card information is forwarded along with a **corresponding member identifier** to each partner/merchant);

storing *information about the* participant identification code and *an* amount of purchase transaction by the merchant (see [0019], lines 1-4 whereby the partner/merchant identifies the consumer, examiner construes as identification code, and forwards transaction information regarding the member purchase to the host, examiner construes transaction information forwarded to host as including information about the participant identification code and an amount for the purchase transaction; and see [0050], lines 8-10 whereby (the host) can communicate with one or more databases to effect storage of member, partner or host generated information, examiner construes this storage to include **corresponding member identifier** and amount of purchase transaction for each transaction).

Sanchez et al. further discloses wherein each of the processor, aggregator, participant, and merchant has a respective access right for accessing the stored information and different portions of the stored information are accessible by the processor, aggregator, participant and merchant based on their respective access right, and wherein the participant is capable of enrolling with the collaborative affinity marketing system while maintaining participants anonymity (see [0015], lines 5-6

whereby invention provides for facts known by the host/processor/aggregator, provides for convenient tracking, reporting and analysis of member participation, examiner construes facts known by host as stored information accessible to each member as definable by FIG 2, item 50 Business Rules; see [0027], lines 20-22 whereby the disclosure of some information may compromise confidentiality, examiner construes as security of critical information of members as included in the Business Rules; examiner construes Systems and Methods for Conducting a *Loyalty Program* as solving the same problem as a collaborative *affinity* marketing system).

However, he fails to explicitly disclose the feature wherein the participant identification code keeps identity of the participant anonymous.

Walker et al. discloses the feature wherein a particular customer identified by customer identifier may, in other embodiments, remain anonymous (see column 10, lines 48-50).

Both Sanchez et al. and Walker et al. disclose a method for managing a plurality of participants and a plurality of providers (aggregators) in a central system. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Sanchez et al. to include the feature of using a customer identifier for the customer to remain anonymous in order to provide the customer a secure environment free from undesired solicitations.

Sanchez et al. and Walker et al. disclose the invention above, and Sanchez et al. further discloses *receiving* the stored participant identification code, the amount of

purchase transaction (see [0019], lines 1-4 whereby the partner/merchant identifies the member managed by the host and in response forwards transaction information regarding the member purchase to the host/aggregator, examiner construes host as processor).

However they fail to disclose sending *funds* corresponding to a portion of the amount of purchase transaction to the processor and **sending** a portion of the funds received by the processor to the selected aggregator.

Schwarz JR. teaches a system and method for funding a collective account (see abstract lines 4-5 whereby the funding of **collective accounts** that may be associated with charitable or other philanthropic causes; also see column 2, lines 34-39 whereby it is (the) feature of the invention to provide a method and system for funding a collective account with a reward based either on aggregate tag usage (selected aggregator) associated with that collective account or on the aggregate of prefunded account balances for a **plurality** of prefunded accounts associated with the collective account; also see column 4, lines 45-46 whereby one embodiment relates to a computer based system for funding a collective account; also see column 4, line 58-60 {the computer based system} may also be capable of automatically initiating a funds transfer from an individual account associated with the prefunded account, examiner construes plurality of prefunded accounts as at least a merchant and an aggregator prefunded account funded by participant/consumer; examiner further construes **collective accounts** as separate collective account for each aggregator and merchant thereby providing for

real-time transfer of funds to respective aggregator and merchant with each participant/consumer transaction).

Both Sanchez et al. and Walker et al., and Schwarz JR. disclose a method of managing and aggregating accounts in electronic membership systems. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the Sanchez et al. method of conducting funds allocation from the processor to the aggregators to include the system and method taught by Schwarz JR. to establish pre-funded accounts, so that upon each transaction in the Loyalty System the electronic transfer of funds would be instantaneous and secure, thereby providing for a more efficient system and method for coordinating and managing the entire process of the rebating by merchants to consumer designated organizations.

Claim 2: Sanchez et al. and Walker et al., and Schwarz JR. disclose the invention as in claim 1 above. Sanchez et al. further discloses the method wherein the participant enrolls with the processor (see [0055], lines 5-8 whereby according to one aspect of the invention, membership forms may be distributed by local chapters or organizations, such as community groups – where a consumer wishes to register via a web site, the consumer accesses the web server of the *host*).

Claim 3: Sanchez et al. and Walker et al., and Schwarz JR. disclose the invention as in claim 1 above. Sanchez et al. further discloses the method wherein the participant enrolls with the selected aggregator/host (see FIG 1, items 12, 18 and 20

whereby Consumer(s) communicate with Host via Communication Network(s) and also see abstract, lines 1-10 whereby participants register via system of FIG 1).

Claim 4: Sanchez et al. and Walker et al., and Schwarz JR. disclose the invention as in claim 3 above. Sanchez et al. further discloses the method further comprising sending the participant identification code to the processor without disclosing the identity of the participant (see [0055], lines 27-29 whereby 'member card information is forwarded by the host to the partners so that the partners can anonymously identify those members', examiner construes the communication path to be duplex; also see [0056], line 2 whereby consumers may also register with the host).

Claim 5: Sanchez et al. and Walker et al., and Schwarz JR. disclose the invention as in claim 1 above. Sanchez et al. further discloses the method wherein the providing the participant identification code to the merchant comprises of presenting a participant card to the merchant (see [0018], lines 7-9 whereby the member's card may be swiped and read by a card reading device to obtain the consumer's member profile, examiner construes profile to include participant identification code).

Claim 6: Sanchez et al. and Walker et al., and Schwarz JR. disclose the invention as in claim 5 above. Sanchez et al. further discloses the method wherein the participant card is one or more of a group of a bar coded card, a card with magnetic strip, a smart card and a radio frequency identification card (see [0019], lines 7-8

whereby the member's card may be swiped and read by a card reading device, examiner construes as magnetic strip).

Claim 7: Sanchez et al. and Walker et al., and Schwarz JR. disclose the invention as in claim 1 above. Sanchez et al. further discloses the method wherein the sending a portion of the funds received by the processor from the merchant to the *selected* aggregator comprise of providing a credit to the aggregator (see FIG 8, item 168 whereby Host/processor processes and assigns members base and bonus points, examiner construes members to include affinity aggregators).

Claim 8: Sanchez et al. and Walker et al., and Schwarz JR. disclose the invention as in claim 1 above. Sanchez et al. further discloses the method wherein the purchase transaction is an on-line transaction and the participant identification code is provided to the merchant electronically (see [0019], lines 1-4 whereby the host forwards the transaction information to the partner/merchant; also see [0040], lines 10-12 whereby the embodiment, more particularly may take the form of a web-implemented computer software).

Claim 10: Sanchez et al. and Walker et al., and Schwarz JR. disclose the invention as in claim 1 above. Sanchez et al. further discloses the method wherein the participant identification code is stored in a merchant sales tracking system as an item, when the participant initiates a purchase transaction (see [0019], lines 14-16 whereby in

addition to transaction history data, the partner/merchant can transmit detailed dimension data that identifies information related to the member's purchasing history).

Claim 11: Sanchez et al. and Walker et al., and Schwarz JR. disclose the invention as in claim 1 above. Sanchez et al. further discloses the method wherein the *selected* aggregator is one or more of the group [of] a non-for-profit organization, a marketer organization or a product distributor (see [0055], lines 5-6 whereby membership may be chapters or organizations, such as community groups, examiner construes as not-for-profit organization(s)).

Claim 12: Sanchez et al. and Walker et al., and Schwarz JR. disclose the invention as in claim 1 above. Sanchez et al. further discloses the method wherein the enrollment information of the plurality of aggregators, participant, and merchant are stored in a processor database (see FIG 1, item 20 and 24 Host/Processor and Database(s)).

Claim 13: Sanchez et al. and Walker et al., and Schwarz JR. disclose the invention as in claim 12 above. Sanchez et al. further discloses the method wherein the processor database is accessible via a processor website (see FIG 1, items 18 and 20, Communication(s) network(s) and Host/processor).

Claim 15: Sanchez et al. and Walker et al., and Schwarz JR. disclose the invention as in claim 1 above. Sanchez et al. does not explicitly disclose the method wherein the portion of the funds received by the processor from the merchant are sent to the *selected* aggregator via electronic fund transfer.

Schwarz, JR. discloses a system and method for funding a collective account via aggregating usage of electronic tags and funding (see abstract, lines 1-3, examiner construes this funding of collective accounts as electronic fund transfer).

Both Sanchez et al. and Schwarz, JR. disclose a loyalty/affinity method and system for creating and securely managing affinity accounts. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify the Sanchez et al. marketing method to include the method of aggregating and funding electronically as taught by Schwarz, JR. in order to provide the security required to ensure improved automation and facilitation of a collaborative affinity marketing process.

Claim 16: Sanchez et al. and Walker et al., and Schwarz JR. disclose the invention as in claim 1 above. Sanchez et al. further discloses the method further comprising storing historical data for each of the processor, *selected* aggregator, participant and merchant (see [0050], lines 9-10, one or more databases to effect storage of member, partner or host generated information, examiner construes to be historical data).

Claim 17: Sanchez et al. and Walker et al., and Schwarz JR. disclose the invention as in claim 1 above. Sanchez et al. further discloses the method further comprising *validating* the stored participant identification code, the amount of purchase transaction, and the funds corresponding to a portion of the amount of purchase transaction by the processor (see [0054], lines 18-21 whereby after receiving this information { member profile information} the host stores the information in the member profile database and validates that the member card information is valid; also see line 23-25 whereby the member card information is forwarded along with a *corresponding member identifier*, construed by examiner as *validating* the stored participant identification code; also see [0017], lines 24-26).

Claim 18: Sanchez et al. and Walker et al., and Schwarz JR. disclose the invention as in claim 1 above. Sanchez et al. discloses information collected by the host (see abstract, lines 7-10), however he does not explicitly disclose the method further comprising processing the validated *stored participant identification code*, *amount of purchase transaction*, and *funds corresponding to a portion of the amount of purchase transaction by the processor* for statistical and demographic analysis.

However, it would have been obvious for a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention of Sanchez et al. to include *these features* for statistical and demographic analysis. One would have been motivated to do so in order to enable better decisions based upon the available resource data.

Claim 19: Sanchez et al. and Walker et al., and Schwarz JR. disclose the invention as in claim 1 above. Sanchez et al. further discloses the method further comprising sending a report generated by the merchant to the processor (see [0019], lines 14-16 whereby in addition to transaction history data, the partner/merchant can transmit detailed dimension data that identifies information related to the member's purchasing history).

Claim 20: Sanchez et al. and Walker et al., and Schwarz JR. disclose the invention as in claim 1 above. Sanchez et al. further discloses the method further comprising sending a report generated by the processor to the *selected* aggregator (see [0016], lines 5-7 whereby the present invention provides components which facilitate administration of the membership reward program, including {see [0016], lines 9-10}...the preparation of reports and analysis regarding members, their purchases and their purchase history; also see [0016], lines 20-24 whereby the host (which) manages the membership reward program, includes one or more servers in communication with consumers, partners and 3rd party information providers via the communication network, examiner construes the combination of reporting functionality and communications among all parties to include sending a report generated by the processor/host to the aggregator/other hosts which are aggregators).

Claim 21: Sanchez et al. and Walker et al., and Schwarz JR. disclose the invention as in claim 1 above. Sanchez et al. further discloses the method further

comprising sending a report generated by the processor for the participant (see [0007], lines 12-14 whereby a periodic status report indicating the member consumer's progress toward earning rewards).

5. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sanchez et al. in view of Walker et al. (7251617) and Schwarz, JR. (6945453) as applied to Claim 1 above, and in further view of Walker et al. (6415262).

Claim 9: Sanchez et al. and Walker et al., and Schwarz JR. disclose the invention as in claim 1 above. Sanchez et al. discloses the method wherein the providing the participant identification code to the merchant.

However, Sanchez et al. fails to disclose the step of providing the participant identification code to the merchant comprised of scanning a fingerprint or retina of the participant.

Walker et al. disclose the method of providing the participant identification code to the merchant comprised of scanning a fingerprint or retina of the participant (see claim 26, lines 1-3, whereby the method of claim 25, further comprising generating the biometric identifier by a least one of a retinal scan and a fingerprint scan).

Both Sanchez et al. and Walker et al. disclose a method of confirming the identity of customers by biometric means in a retail environment. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify the Sanchez et al. marketing method to include either a retinal scan or a fingerprint scan as taught by

Walker et al. in order to provide the security required to ensure improved automation and facilitation of a collaborative affinity marketing process.

6. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sanchez et al. in view of Walker et al. (7251617) and Schwarz, JR. (6945453) as applied to Claim 1 above, and in further view of Ahrens et al. (20020156676).

Claim 14: Sanchez et al. and Walker et al., and Schwarz JR. disclose the invention as in claim 1 above. Sanchez et al. further discloses the method wherein the funds corresponding to a portion of the amount of purchase transaction are sent to the processor (see [0019], lines 1-4).

However, Sanchez et al. *fails to explicitly disclose* wherein the funds are sent via *electronic fund transfer*.

Ahrens et al. discloses a secure financial transaction for a loyalty system which creates and securely manages accounts holding cash equivalents such as electronic cash, loyalty points or the like (see abstract, lines 1-5); which is construed to be an electronic fund transfer (EFT), (see [0048], lines 7-9).

Both Sanchez et al., Walker et al. and Schwarz JR., and Ahrens et al. disclose a loyalty/affinity method and system for creating and securely managing accounts. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify the Sanchez et al. marketing method to include the method of electronic fund transfer as taught by Ahrens et al. in order to provide the security

required to ensure improved automation and facilitation of a collaborative affinity marketing process.

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 1 and 38 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Applicant argues that 'Sanchez is very clear about the lack of anonymity of his member's identities' and also that 'Sanchez/Schwarz combination does not teach or suggest the limitation of 'wherein the collaborative affinity marketing system 'capable of enrolling the participant while maintaining participant's anonymity..'.

In response to applicant's argument, Examiner respectfully disagrees. Sanchez has a component 'Business Rules' whereby the disclosure of some information may compromise (members) confidentiality, hence the system designer can incorporate preferences to achieve the desired anonymity of members. The addition of the Walker et al. reference explicitly addresses wherein the feature of the identification code keeps the identity of the participant anonymous.

Applicant argues "regarding the limitation of 'selecting by the participant a selected aggregator from the plurality of aggregators," there is no teaching or suggestion in Sanchez/Schwarz combination for this limitation".

In response to applicant's argument, Examiner respectfully disagrees. Examiner construes from Sanchez (column 11, paragraph [80]) that many modifications and other embodiments of the invention will come to mind) and that it would have been obvious

for a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include preferences such as providing participant's a selection from a plurality of aggregators. One would have been motivated to do so in order to increase the number of participants due to increased participant satisfaction.

Applicant argues "with regards to the limitation of 'sending a portion of the funds received by the processor to the selected aggregator' that the prefunded accounts and collective accounts of Schwarz suggest the above limitation.

In response to applicant's argument, Examiner respectfully disagrees. Examiner construes from Sanchez (column 11, paragraph [80]) that many modifications and other embodiments of the invention will come to mind) and that it would have been obvious for a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include funding preferences/variations/configurations. One would have been motivated to do so in order to increase the number of participants and aggregators.

Conclusion

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Walker et al. (6405174) discloses a method and apparatus for defining routing of customers between merchants.

Walker et al. (6985879) discloses systems and methods for facilitating group rewards.

Eggleston et al. (7054830) discloses a system and method for incentive programs and award fulfillment.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MICHAEL H. GOLDMAN whose telephone number is (571)270-5101. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Thursday 6:00am-4:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Eric Stamber can be reached on 571-272-6724. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

mhg
May 20, 2008

/James W Myhre/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3688

